

REEL #368

FROM: MORKHOV, M.I.

To:

begin

1st AND 2nd CRUISE

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Resistance to corrosion shown by iron electroplated with copper-nickel-chromium or with copper-chromium. M. I. Markov and L. P. Atchi. *Korrosiya i Borba*, No. 5, No. 3-4, 46-54(1980).—Samples, prepd. with Cu layers of 10, 20, 30 and 40 μ , with Ni layers of 3, 6, 12 and 18 μ and with Cr layers of 0.5, 1.5 and 2.5 μ , were tested in a fog chamber at room temp. The pieces were sprayed with 20% NaCl soln. for 5 min. at 1-hr intervals, for a total time of 6 hrs. Then for 18 hrs. they were left in the chamber in the wet state. A film of 3 μ is without pores and gives complete protection; increasing the Cu film above 20 μ gives no better protection. A 6 μ Ni-film plated on a thick Cu film gives far better protection than a thick Ni film over a thin porous one. Thickness of 6 μ was found optimum for Ni. Cr films should not exceed 0.5-1.5 μ , since thicker Cr films increase corrosion. If Ni is omitted the Cu layer must be at least 20 μ , while the Cr layer can be 0.5-2.5 μ . However, the combination Cu-Cr was found 5 times more resistant to corrosion than the Cu-Ni-Cr combination. These tests were carried out under lab. conditions. In actual use the plating solns. are prepd. from reagents that are very pure, the Fe surfaces to be plated are not less cleaned very thoroughly, and consequently the optimum thicknesses of the films studied must be somewhat higher than those given above. 14 references. C. S. Shapiro.

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	DATE	BY	REMARKS

4

CA

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

METHODS FOR INCREASING THE UNIFORMITY OF THICKNESS OF
COPPER DEPOSITS. M. I. Mockhav and Ya. L. Leder.
Izvestiya i Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 5-6, (5-6) (1968).—The
uneven distribution of the deposit in Cu-plating can be
obviated or reduced by proper design of the frames or
racks. In a few cases no type of frame would help the
situation. Here the throwing power of the bath had to be
increased. Solns. of CN ions forming complex ions with
metal ions have a high throwing power. C. N. Shapiro

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Adsorption of hydrogen by chromium electrodeposited in the presence of arsenic, mercury and zinc. M. I. Morkhov and L. P. Atchi. *Korrosiya i Zorba*, No. 2, 7-10 (1940).—The catalytic effect of the 3 impurities on the adsorption of H by Cr was studied during electrolytic expts. Electrolytic Ni served as anode and Cr was deposited on strips of pure Ni. The electrolyte contained pure CrCl_3 and H_2SO_4 in concns. of 250 and 2.5 g./l., resp. The c.d. was 15 amp./sq. dm. and bath temp. was 44-50°. The Cr film obtained was 5-6 μ thick. The electrolyte was renewed for each expt. Arsenic was added as As_2O_3 dissolved in dil. warm NaOH , Hg and Zn, in the form of HgO and ZnCO_3 , were added directly to the electrolyte heated to 80-90°. The adsorbed gases were exhd. under high vacuum, by heating the deposit to 1000° for 2 hrs. Gas analysis was a modified Ryder procedure (cf. C. A. 35, 2422). The gas contained H , H_2O , CO and CO_2 . The last two were present in traces and were probably derived from the glass vacuum app. rather than from the Cr plate. Presence of As_2O_3 has no effect on the structure of the Cr deposit in a concn. of 0.050 g./l. At high concn. (0.500 g./l.) the surface of Cr shows a few small black spots. Arsenic is a typical catalyst, when in trivalent form, stimulating the diffusion of H into the Cr, but in the quinquevalent state it is not active. In these expts. the amts. of H adsorbed was not changed even in presence of as much as 0.500 g./l. of As_2O_3 . Therefore it is concluded that the chromic acid of the electrolyte

outlasts the As_2O_3 . The presence of Hg (concns. of 0.050 g./l. diminishes the luster of the Cr plate. The crystals of the metal become larger, but the quantity of adsorbed H again remains unchanged. Presence of Zn produces fine crystalline deposits of high luster but with many surface cracks. This Cr plate is loosened on standing in the air at ordinary temp.; more rapidly on heating. The presence of Zn increases H adsorbed from 45.0 vol. per vol. of Cr. This probably is due not to the catalytic effect of Zn, but to the increase in total exposed surface of Cr plate, due to the decrease in crystal size. It is assumed that the adsorption of H takes place, at least partially, at the faces of the Cr crystals. 13 references. C. S. Shapiro

On the Quantity of Copper and Nickel Removed in Polishing M. I. Morkhov and N. N. Semina; *Korroziya i Zashchita*, 1940, 6, 13-14. In Russian. In polishing copper coatings 15-30 microns thick, on the average 17% of copper is removed, while for nickel coatings 1-18 microns thick 4.6% is removed. N. A.

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Electrodeposition of Ni in the presence of Fe. M. I. Morkhov and L. P. Atchi. *Korrosiya i Zashchita Met.* No. 5-6, 10 (1960); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 6, No. 7-8, 91 (1961). Fe appears in the Ni bath either as an impurity in the salts used in making up the bath or as a result of partial chem. soln. of steel objects being Ni-plated. The effect of Fe on the Ni plate was studied with an electrolyte contg. NiSO_4 , NiCl_2 , H_2BO_3 , and an addn. of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (from 0.1 to 1.2 g./l.); stainless-steel cathode plates were used from which the Ni film sepd. easily in the form of films approx. 0.025 mm. thick. The Fe is codeposited with the Ni in amts. approx. directly proportional to its concn. However, the ratio Fe:Ni in the deposit is 4 times greater than in the soln. In the presence of Fe the plates develop serious internal strains resulting in cracking and peeling. Therefore, the Fe in the electrolyte should not exceed 0.2 g./l. Testing the plates for tensile strength did not give reproducible results. The tensile strength of plates contg. no Fe is 95-113 g./sq. mm. and that in the presence of Fe (0.2-0.9 g./l.) is 60-114 kg./sq. mm. No relation was found between the mech. properties of the plates and the content of adsorbed H_2 , CO , CO_2 and H_2O on the plates. W. R. Henn

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ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MORKHOV, M. I., Engineer

"Gliding by Fire With Gold Leaves and a Galvanic Process." Sub 14 May 51,
Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951

SC: Bur. No. 480, 9 May 55

MORKHOV, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEMINA, N.W., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik [deceased].

The cohesion of nickel coatings with anode-pickled, sand-blasted
steel and mat finish nickel. Sbor.st.NIIKHIMMASH no.15:116-127
'54. (MLRA 10:1)

(Nickel plating--Testing)

MOREKHOV, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHARLAMOVA, K.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

The cohesion of nickel coatings with chemically pickled, sand-blasted steel and mat finish nickel. Sbor.st.NIIKHIMMASH no.15:128-139 '54. (MIRA 10:1)

(Nickel plating--Testing)

MORKHOV, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHARLAMOVA, K.N., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Cohesion of nickel coatings with polished copper, steel, and nickel.
Sbor.st.NIIKHIMMASH no.15:140-149 '54. (MLRA 10:1)
(Nickel plating)

MORKHOV, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHARLAMOVA, K.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Porosity of gold coatings and the corrosion of gilded metals. Sbor.
st. NIIKHIMMASH no. 15: 174-195 '54. (MIRA 10.1)
(Gold plating--Testing) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

MORKHOV, M.A.; KHARLAMOVA, K.N.; DOMIN, N.I.

Nickel plating of weights of technical weight sets taking into
consideration their given base. Izv. tekhn. no. 3 21-33 My-Je 57.
(Weights and measures) (Nickel plating) (MLPA 10:8)

MORKHOV M.
GORENKOVA K. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216

5(a)

Sovetskaniye po elektrokimii. 4th. Moscow, 1956.

Trudy... (Abstracts) of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry. Collection of Articles. Moscow, 1956. 2500 copies printed. 1959. 368 p. Errata slip inserted. 2500 copies printed. Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskoy nauki.

Editorial Board: A.M. Prumkin (Resp. Ed.), O.A. Yasin, Professor; S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.P. Kabanov, Professor; S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.N. Gonor, Professor; Ya.M. Kolotyrkin, Doctor of Chemical Sci., V.V. Professor; Lukovskiy, Professor; S. Ed. of Publishing House: N. Gonor; and O.M. Floranovich, Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prushkova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.

SCOPE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and galvanic processes in metal electrodes, solution and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions not given at the end of each division. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Stender, V.V., G.J. Kir'yakov, O.M. Znamenskiy, S.A. Aleksandrov, M.A. Shalagin, and A.P. Solov'yev. High Current Densities During the Electrolytic Preparation of Zinc 461

Lonkarskiy, M.A., and Ye. I. Dubvago (Dnepropetrovskiy Khimiko-Tekhnicheskii Institut imeni P.E. Dzerzhinskogo-Dnepropetrovskiy Institut Khimicheskoy Tekhnologii imeni P.E. Dzerzhinskogo) Electrocrystallization of Bismuth from an Oxidizing Electrolyte 467

Bodnevskiy, A.I., and Yu. Yu. Matulis (Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Academy of Sciences, Lithuania SSR). New Electrolyte for Bright Plating 477

Morkhov, M.I., and K.M. Khramova. Adsorption of Nickel Plating onto Steel, Nickel, Chromium, Silver-Nickel and a Chromate-Nickel Alloy 482

Lipin, A.I. Contact Separation of Some Metals at the Surface of Aluminum Alloys 486

Card 19/24

MORKHOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEGOROVA, K.A.

Removal of mineral oils from the surface of steel. Khim.mash. no.1:
32-35 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Steel) (Cleaning compounds)

KHARLAMOVA, K.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MORKHOV, M.I.; kand.tekhn.
nauk

Cohesion between nickel coating and nickel, chromium, low-carbon
and stainless steels and chromium-nickel alloy. Trudy NIIKHIMMASH
no.28:12-24 '59. (MIRA 15:6)
(Protective coatings) (Nickel plating)

MORKHOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHARLANOVA, K.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Cohesion between nickel coating and low-carbon sandblasted steel.

Trudy NIIKHEIMASH no.28:24-28 '59.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Protective coatings) (Steel)

MORIKHOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Mechanical properties of electrolytic nickel. Trudy NIIKHEMASH no.
28:29-37 '59. (MIRA 15:6)

(Nickel--Analysis)

MOFKHOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.; KHARLAMOVA, K.N., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; SEMIN, V.M., inzh.

Galvanoplastic production of nickel linings for autoclaves. Trudy
NIIKHIMMASH no.28:38-43 '59. (MIRA 15:6)
(Autoclaves) (Nickel plating)

MORKHOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.; KHARLAKOVA, K.N., mladshiy nauchnyy
soтрудnik.

Porosity of galvanoplastic nickel coatings. Trudy NIICHTMASH
no.28:44-54 '59. (MIRA 15:6)
(Protective coatings) (Nickel plating)

MORKHOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.; YEGOROVA, K.A., inzh.

Cleaning acid electrolyte of copper plating from organic impurities
by activated carbon. Trudy NIIKHIMMASH no.28:89-94 '59. (MIRA 15:6)
(Copper plating)

KHARLAMOVA, K.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MORKHOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; NOVIKOV,
O.P., inzh.; KORYAGINA, V.V., inzh.

Purification of nickel and copper plating electrolytes by
the separation method. Khim.mash. no.2:23-26 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)
(Nickel plating) (Copper plating) (Electrolytes)

L 25685-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pc-4 RWH/JD/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5003579 S/0314/65/000/001/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Khariamova, K. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Morkhov, M. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Davydova, I. M. (Engineer); Makhtenkova, L. A. (Engineer); Verbitskaya, Ye. R. (Engineer)

TITLE: Photoelectrochemical method for preparing nonwoven sieves for filter centrifuges

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1965, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: sieve preparation, steel sieve, nonwoven sieve, filter centrifuge, polyvinyl alcohol, phenolformaldehyde resin, perchlorovinyl varnish, electrochemical deposition, nickel plating, chromium plating

ABSTRACT: A method for preparing steel sieves for centrifuges with worn conveyor dischargers is described. A diapositive of the desired pattern of slit-shaped openings in the sieve is prepared and the thoroughly cleaned and pickled sheet (0.3-0.5 mm) is cut to the needed dimensions, placed in the centrifuge, and covered with an emulsion of polyvinyl alcohol, ammonium bichromate, and plasticizer NB by running the centrifuge at 100 rpm; three layers are applied and dried in the centrifuge at 45-50C, and the pattern from the diapositive copied to the film.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5003579

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After removing the soluble pattern, the film is treated with a solution of phenol-formaldehyde-sulfite resin, washed, dried, and cured at 300C. The reverse side of the sheet is coated with perchlorovinyl varnish, and the pattern etched at 40-55C at a current density of 20 a/dm² (increased after 1 hr. to 100 a/dm²) in a solution of 650 g/liter H₃PO₄ and 0.5 g/liter polyvinyl alcohol. The openings of 0.2-0.3 mm can be decreased to 0.05-0.1 mm by galvanic deposition of nickel, chromium, or nickel-chromium. The filters can be used for sodium sulfate solutions and starch under commercial conditions. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NIKhimash

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, IE

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

MORKHOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEGOROVA, K.A., inzh.

Chromium plating piston rings. Khim. i nef. mashinst. no.2:35-37
F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KHARLAMOVA, K.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MORKHOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DAVYLOVA,
I.M., inzh.; MAKARENKOVA, L.A., inzh.; VERBITSKAYA, Ye.R., inzh.

Photoelectrochemical method for manufacturing noncloth screens
for filter centrifuges. Khim. i neft. mashinost. no.1:34-35

Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

L 6982-66 EPF(c)/EAP(a)/ENT(a)/ENP(1)/ENP(b)/EAA(d)/ENP(t) IJP(c) KJW/JD/JG/WB
ACC NR: AP5022657 SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/65/001/005/0500/0504

AUTHOR: Kudryavtseva, L. V.; Kharlamova, K. N.; Morkhov, M. I. 56
B

ORG: All-Union Research and Construction Institute of Chemical Machine-Building
(Vsesoyuzniy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)

TITLE: The platinum plating of Ti and Ta electrodes in amino-nitrite electrolytes

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 500-504

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, tantalum, metal plating, platinum, electrolyte deposition

ABSTRACT: The deposition of platinum on Ti and Ta electrodes was investigated. The electrodes were made of BF-1 Ti and TH-3 Ta, and had dimensions of 1x3x100 mm. These were initially cleaned by degreasing and etching, and subsequently used as anodes in two different amino-nitrite electrolytes, coded I and II: I - Pt (in the form $H_2PtCl_6 \cdot 6H_2O$), 10 g/l; $NaNO_2$, 280 g/l; NH_4NO_3 , 100 g/l; NH_4OH (in the form of a 10% solution), 50 g/l; and II - Pt (in the form $H_2PtCl_6 \cdot 6H_2O$), 10 g/l; $NaNO_2$, 100-280 g/l; NH_4OH (in the form of a 10% solution), 1-2%. During platinizing, the

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cathode current density for I and II varied from 2 to 10 amp/dm², and the temperature from 30 to 90°C. The following variables were studied for electrolytes I and II: the internal stress in the coatings, cathodic potential during deposition, the operative durability of the electrolytic solutions, current efficiency, and the porosity and dispersive quality of the Pt coating. In general, electrolyte II performs better - the optimum platinizing conditions are: temperature, 60-70°C; current density, 2-10 amp/dm² for the platinizing of Ti and 203 amp/dm² for Ta. Curves are given for internal stress (kg/cm²) as a function of temperature of electrolyzation, and cathode current density. The change in potential with time is also shown for Ti in electrolytes I and II, and for Ta in electrolyte II, both at 70°C and at a current density of 2 amp/dm². Data on the dependence of cathodic potential during platinization in II vs the duration of electrolyzation for different temperatures is given for Ti. The cathodic potentials decrease with time up to a cut-off point (usually about 2-3 min), while the curve is displaced downwards with increase in temperature. The cathodic potential vs time curve for Ta is higher than that for Ti. The strength of the cohesive Pt coating can be increased by a factor of twenty-five, if the Ti and Ta electrodes are heat treated after platinization. The cohesive strength of Ti changes little in the temperature range 100-700°C (1,2 hrs), but in the interval 750-790°C (1,2 hrs) it increases from 0.3-1.4 kg/mm² to a maximum at

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790°C of 25.4 kg/mm²; then it decreases gradually above 800°C. The above data is for coating thicknesses of 5-7 μ, since thicker Pt coatings tend to crack readily. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: GC,MM/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3 *no*

27042

3/182/61/000/064/062/007
D038/D112

18 1130

AUTHORS: Korneyev, N.I., Morokhovets, G.M., Filatov, F.I. and Manych, V.P.

TITLE: Investigations on the technological ductility of stainless steels

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1961, 9-12

TEXT: The authors state that perlitic and martensitic steels are highly ductile during hot deformation, and that heat-resistant iron- and nickel-base steels have a limited ductility since their ductility is determined by the content of alloying elements as Al, Ti, B, etc. The article deals with an investigation on the forgeability of the Soviet martensitic and semi-austenitic steels listed in table 1. The ~~X~~ 17H2 (Kh17N2) and 3H736 (EI736) steel grades were tested in the preliminary deformed state without heat treatment, and the 3H904 (EI904), 3H925 (EI925), 3H961 (EI961) and 3H643 (EI643) steels in the forged and deformed state without heat treatment. Forgeability was evaluated on the basis of results of tensile compression and impact tests at temperatures of 600-1300°C. The test results revealed that the EI-736, EI-961, and EI-643 steels can be press or hammer forged or rolled within a rather wide temperature range, and with a high degree of deformation, as shown in table 2. However, the permissible total deformations listed in this table apply only to the upper limits of the temperature range, and cannot be
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Investigations on the technological

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D038/D112

used for the lower temperatures. Gas-turbine discs forged with a degree of deformation exceeding 65% and completed below 900°C show sharp anisotropy of mechanical properties, especially impact properties. The EI-904 and in particular the EI-925 steels have poor forgeability (Fig. 3); whilst undergoing forging operations, they should not be heated above 1100-1120°C, and total deformation ought not to exceed 50-60%, even in the preformed state. These steels are also sensitive to the rate of deformation. In hammer forging they show almost twice as much resistance to deformation as in press forging, even at temperatures as low as 900°C. In the case of large forgings or in the processing of large (10-ton) ingots the sensitivity of the steels is a serious limitation. Some heats of the EI-904 and the EI-925 steels showed a considerably better forgeability, however, and can be hot worked at 1200-850°C without difficulty. On the other hand, other heats of the same steel develop forging cracks after being heated for forging to 1150 ± 20°C but become ductile on being heated to 1200-1240°C. Presumably, this difference in behavior is caused by a differing content of delta-ferrite. This assumption was confirmed experimentally by flat-die hammer forging of two experimental heats of EI-925 steel containing 9 and 19% delta-ferrite, respectively. The authors conclude that further work should be done to establish the dependence of the effect of delta-ferrite on the ductility of steel. There are 5 figures, and 2 tables.

Card 2/5

MORIKIN, G.I., inzhener.

Pressing problems in building crossings over water bodies. Stroi.
pred. neft. prem. 2 no.2:7-8 P '57. (MLBA 10:4)
(Petroleum--Pipelines)

MORKIN, G.I., inzh.

Laying subaqueous pipelines. Stroi. truboprov. 3 no.10:16-17
0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Pipelines)

MORKIN, G., inzh.

Technology of building underwater crossings. Rech.transp. 19
no.9:33-34 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Hydraulic structures) (Tunnels)

MORKIN, G.I., inzh.

Making more precise the calculations for ballasting underwater crossings. Stroi. truboprov. 7 no.12:17-18 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya i izyskaniya na rechnom transporte, Moskva.

(Underwater pipelines)

ACCESSION NR: AP4015258

S/0106/64/000/002/0041/0046

AUTHOR: Kushch, V. N.; Lifshits, L. M.; Morkin, K. F.

TITLE: Temperature stabilization of crystal-driver frequency

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 2, 1964, 41-46

TOPIC TAGS: frequency temperature stabilization, crystal driver, crystal oscillator, crystal driver frequency, crystal driver frequency stabilization, peripheral radio communication, radio communication

ABSTRACT: The requirements of drivers used in single-band peripheral radio communication operating without a pilot signal are considered. For ranges over 30-60 km, frequencies up to 10 mc (sometimes up to 20 m., have been used, requiring a frequency stability of better than $\pm (2.5-4) \times 10^{-6}$. A brief survey of the thermostatic-control theory with special attention to heater-type thermostats is submitted. A special diphenyl-filled thermostat (see Enclosure 1) was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4015258

designed in which partially melted expanding diphenyl, in a sylphon, breaks the contacts of the heater circuit, thereby stopping further melting. After the latent heat of fusion has been spent in heating the ambient medium, the diphenyl charge solidifies, contracts, and closes the contacts again. It is claimed that a temperature variation of ± 0.2 or $\pm 0.3^\circ\text{C}$ was observed inside the thermostat when the outside temperature varied within $-50+50^\circ\text{C}$. The above thermostat used in a 1Zh24B-tube 50-8,500-kc oscillator reportedly ensured a frequency stability of within $(0.3-0.6) \times 10^{-6}$. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Jun63

DATE ACQ: 12Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: CO, GE

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/82

18 6100

S/185/61/006/001/009/011
D210/D305

AUTHORS: Karal'nyk, S M , Nikolayeva, L H , Morkina, A S and
Buyanov, Yu I

TITLE: Study of the characteristic absorption of zinc and
copper in their alloys with aluminum and magnesium

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 1, 1961,
121-218

TEXT: The authors investigated the displacement of the K-edge of
copper in its alloys with aluminum, and that of zinc in its alloys
with Al and Mg. The methods of investigation are not given, only
references to previous publications. The results obtained were com-
pared with the characteristic absorption of pure Zn and Cu and of
some of their compounds; in the latter case, the authors' data are
in fair agreement with those published abroad. [Abstracter's note:
Formulae of the compounds not given.] The authors state that al-
though the methods used lacked precision they tried to remedy this
by a very large number of measurements and by changing the experi-

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255.5

S/185/61/006/001/009/011
D210/D305

Study of the characteristic

mental conditions such as: the dimension of diaphragms and that of their openings, current intensities, thickness of samples. Experiments were carried out at room temperature and, with alloys of low concentration of Zn and Cu, at elevated temperatures as well: temperatures ranging 200°, 250°, 350°, 400°, 450°, 500° and 550°. In all investigated alloys the K-edge absorption of Zn and Cu is more shifted towards the shorter waves than that of pure metals in the range 1.5-4 ev. In their respective compounds this shift is generally larger. In alloys of eutectic systems Zn-Al and Zn-Sb no displacement of K-edge has been observed. (In the latter experiments V. Lobodynko took part). The authors observed that for each kind of alloys (with contents equalling 3% to 5% for Cu and 2.2% - 1.9% for Zn) there exists a definite temperature at which the K-edge shifting, becomes markedly longer. These temperature comply with those at which copper and zinc form with aluminum a true one phase solution of limited solubility. The K-edge shifting at elevated temperatures does not occur immediately after the corresponding temperature is reached, but after about one hour's heating; when experiments were repeated with the same samples the subsequent shiftings were

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Study of the characteristic

S/185/61/006/001/009/011
D210/D305

less marked. In the authors' opinion this result points to a considerable change in energy levels of electrons of the added atoms provided that concentration of the latter is small. The possibility is discussed of regrouping electrons in the atoms of Cu and Zn from $4s$ to $4p$ level causing a "swelling" of respective atoms. By raising the temperature the lattice of aluminum expands and is able to accommodate the admixture atoms. But the K-edge shift could be explained alternatively as Zn and Cu atoms loosing their $4s$ electrons altogether as they do in their compounds. The loss of the screening effect of these electrons may lower the energy of the K level, shifting the K-edge toward shorter waves. The authors express their gratitude to M. N. Bryl and I. B. Staryy of the Pedinstitut of Odessa and L. A. Nemnonov from Dverdlovsk for their aid in spectrographic determinations. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 12 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Kyivskyy ordena Lenina derzhavnyy universitet im T. H. Shevchenko (Order of Lenin State University of Kiev) im I. M. Shevchenko

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1960
Card 3/3

MORKEYEVICH, N. A.

27

MORON, J.

Magnetic investigation of relaxation effects in silicon
Acta physica Vol 26 no 3 1117-1131 '64

1. Teachers College, Kutztown Submitted April 29 1964

MORKUN, Miervalds; ZILGELS, Andris; ROZENBERGA, A., red.

[New woody plant species introduced into the Latvian flora.]
Jaunas introducoto kokaugu sugas Latvijas FR. Rīga, LPSR
Ainatu akad. izd-ba, 1963. 93 p. [In Latvian]
(MIRA 17:7)

MORKOV, A.Ya.

Two cases of torsion of normal uterine appendages. Vop.okh.mat. 1
det. 3 no.1:78-79 Ja-P '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. G.N.Smirnov)
Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.
(OVARIES--DISEASES) (OVIDUCT--DISEASES)

SHAMIS, D.L.; MASHEYEVA, R.Sh.; MORKOVCHANKO, L.D.; PIROGOVA, A.M.;
TUKIBAYEVA, A.A.

Yeast Schizosaccharomyces Pombe in baking. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR.
Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.2:20-27 Mr-Apr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. MORKOVIN, A. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Levels
7. Homemade level, Pchelovodstvo 30 No. 3, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

MORKOVKIN, B.A.; MIKHAYLOV, K.I., red.

[Civil defense in a village] Grazhdanskaia obozona na
sele. Moskva, Izd-vo VVSAAF, 1964. 38 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

SEMEKOV, V.; GRINBERG, I., inzh.; LUK'YANOV, V., inzh.; MAYOROV, P.,
inzh.; MORKOVIN, G., inzh.

Against conservatism in technology and mechanical engineering.
NTO 2 no.4:32-35 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Predsedatel' soveta pervichnoy organizatsii Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva konstruktorskogo byuro mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti, Moskva (for Semenov). 2. Chleny Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti, Moskva (for Grinberg, Luk'yanov, Mayorov, Morkovin).
(Factory management--Technological innovations)

BOREK, Z.; MORKOVIN, J.

Present state of the therapy of malignant melanomas. Rozhl.chir. 29
no.7:297-305 1950. (CLML 20:9)

1. Of the Second Surgical Clinic of Charles University, Prague
(Head--Prof. Jiri. Divis).

MOREKOVIN, M., Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz.

Toilers in war. Voen. znan. 25 no. 4: 12 Ap '49.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Mines, Military)

L 14991-63

BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3004895

S/0120/63/000/004/0085/0087

AUTHOR: Dvornikov, E. V.; E. A. Mavrin; N. B. Morkovin

47
48

TITLE: Highly stabilized transistorized crystal-controlled oscillator

SOURCE: Priory* 1 tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1963, 85-87

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized crystal-controlled oscillator, wide-band amplifier, temperature stabilization, crystal, oscillator, amplifier, transistorized oscillator, crystal controlled oscillator

ABSTRACT: The principle of operation and the circuit of a transistorized crystal-controlled oscillator used in a high-resolution radio spectrometer are described. The oscillator is a two-stage wide-band amplifier with a positive feedback containing a resonator crystal designed for a frequency of 1.25 Mc. In order to improve temperature stabilization, a 1/20 coupling factor for the crystal with its associated circuit is adopted. The first stage of the amplifier was designed as a common emitter circuit with a resistive load and a low-signal amplification of 30 to 40. The second stage had a transmission factor equal to unity and was also a common emitter circuit loaded with a wide-band high-frequency transformer. The output of this transformer was matched by a low-resistance coupling resistor R_{output}

Card 1/32

L 14991-62

ACCESSION NR: AP3004895

(see Fig. 1 of Enclosure). The voltage taken from the collector of the output transistor is applied to the AGC circuit, which makes it possible to lower output voltage variations by a factor of 10 to 15, and which provides for voltage stabilization in various elements of the circuit. The crystal with an equivalent impedance of 3 to 50 ohm and a frequency temperature coefficient of 0.1×10^{-6} was used in the device. Measurements indicate that the frequency instability of the oscillator is equal to 3×10^{-8} /hr to 5×10^{-8} /hr at a temperature gradient of 2 to 30/hr and 10^{-8} to 1.5×10^{-8} /hr at a temperature gradient of 100/hr. The value of the parasitic modulation index does not exceed 0.4%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: SKB analiticheskogo priborostroyeniya AN SSSR (SKB of Analytical Instrument Construction, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Sep62

DATE ACQ: 28Aug63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SI

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/72

ACC NR: AP7002437

0.25 to 0.5 at.% did not raise the recrystallization temperature of molybdenum (1000C) or the rupture strength. But in molybdenum alloyed with 0.25 at.% C, an 0.25 at.% addition of Zr, Hf or Ti increased the temperature of the beginning of alloy recrystallization from 1000 to 1400, 1300 and 1100C, respectively, and the rupture strength from 2.8 to 9.0, 3.5 and 2.9 kg/mm². The corresponding figures for molybdenum alloyed with 0.5 at.% C and 0.5 at.% Zr, Hf or Ti were 1600, 1800 and 1300C, respectively; the respective increase in the rupture strength was from 2.0 to 10, 9.5 and 5.0 kg/mm². These figures show that when carbon is present in molybdenum, titanium is the least effective alloying element for increasing the temperature of the beginning of recrystallization or the heat resistance of molybdenum-base alloys. Zirconium is the most effective addition in alloying with up to 0.25 at.%, and hafnium in alloying with up to 0.5 at.% carbon. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5113

Card 2/2

MORGUNOVA, S.A. [Morhunova, S.A.]; MARTSINKOVSKAYA, L.K. [Martsynkova'ska, L.K.]

Methodology for determining the Norms of Production Costs by the
point system. Leh.prom. no.2:82-84 Ar-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

LYUDOCOVSKAYA, L.A. (Moskva, K-104, Bogoslovskiy per. d.16-6 kv. 25);
MORGUNOVA, T.D. (Moskva, D-80, ul. Levitana, d.22, kv.2.)

Adsorbability of specific components of various tumors [with summary
in English]. Vop.onk. 2 no.3:302-308 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz otdela virusologii (zav. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR prof. L.A.
Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetn. akad.
N.F.Gamaleya.

(SARCINA, exper.

M-1, in rats, adsorbability of specific components
by erythrocytes)

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

M-1 sarcoma of rats, adsorbability of specific
components by erythrocytes)

HARTSISOV, N.V.; BIRYULINA, T.I.; KRYUKOVA, I.N.; MOROZUNOVA, T.D.

Complement fixation reaction in hemorrhagic disease in rats
caused by rous sarcoma. Vop. virus. 7 no.3:295-302 'My-Je'62
(MIA 16:8)

1. Otdel immunologii i onkologii Instituta epidemiologii i
mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(CANCER) (VIRUSES) (COMPLEMENT FIXATION)

MORCHHOVA, I.D.; KRYUKOVA, I.N.

Mouse sarcomas induced by the Rous virus. Vop. virus. 7
no.3:367-370 Ry-Je 1962. (MIA 16:2)

1. Otdel Immunologii i Virologii Instituta epidemiologii i
mikrobiologii imeni N.V. Gannakova AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(CANCER) (VIRUSES)

SHAPIRO, V.S., MORGUNOVA, T.D.

Pathogenesis of cystic lymphadenopathy in rats caused by Rous
sarcoma virus. Report no.1. Vor. virus. 8 no.3:346-348 My-Je'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Otdel immunologii i onkologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikro-
biologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMF SSSR, Moskva.
(LYMPHATICS --DISEASES) (VIRUS RESEARCH)
(CYSTS)

MORKOVIN, V.

Problems of water economy of the Brezove Hory area, p. 10, RUDY
(Ministerstvo hutního průmyslu a rudných dolů) Praha, Vol. 3,
No. 1, Jan 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

MORKOVIN, V.

"Some problems of mine drainage." P. 341.

RUDY. (Ministerstvo hutního průmyslu a rudných dolů). Praha,
Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6,
August 1959.
Uncla.

MORKOVIN, V.

Hydrology and the extraction of economic minerals.

p. 68

Vol. 5, no. 1/2, Mar. 1955

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI

Praha

S0: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3
March 1956

MORKOVIN, V.

MORKOVIN, V. Theory of a profile of an open canal. p. 179

Vol. 3, no. 3, 1956
ARCHIWUM HYDROTECHNIKI
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

MORKOVIN, V.

The theory of the open section. p. 1

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia. Muszaki Tudományok Osztálya. KÖZLEMÉNYEK.
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 23, no. 1/2, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 8, no. 2, July, 1959.

Uncl.

MORKOVIN, V.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: VODA. Vol. 37, no. 11, Nov. 1958.

MORKOVIN, V. Water-consumption research in France. p. 345.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

MORKOVIN, V. (Praga)

Water pipe in Carlsbad. Vod. i san. tekhn. no. 9:37-38 S 161.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia—Water pipes)

DMITRIYEVA, A.I.; SHUSHKIN, A.A.; MIRONOV, K.M.; DERBENEV, S.I.;
GRANICHNOVA, Z.P.; OKUN', M.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.N.; ANDREYEV,
V.V.; MAKEYEV, V.S.; OSIPOVA, V.M.; L'VOVYY, V.S.;
SMIRNOV, G.N., nauchnyy sotr.; ZAIKIN, I.N.; TAL'NISHNIKH,
G.N.; MORKOVIN, V.A.; GALAGAN, V.A.; RAZUVAYEV, A.A., red.;
SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the industrial primary processing of flax]
Spravochnik po zavodskoi pervichnoi obrabotke l'na. Izd.2.,
perer. i dop. Moskva, Rostekhnizdat, 1962. 755 p.

'MIRA 15:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanvkh volokon (for Dmitriyeva, Shushkin, Mironov, Derbenev, Granichnova, Okun', Mikhaylova, Andreyev, Makeyev, Osipova).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda (for Smirnov).
3. Upravleniye zagotovki i pervichnoy obrabotki l'na Kalininskogo sovmarkhoza (for Zaikin, Tal'nishnikh, Morkovin, Galagan, L'vovyy).

(Flax) (Flax processing machinery)

L 30348-66

ACC NR: AP6014735

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0327/65/000/012/0034/0036

AUTHOR: Morkovin, V. V. (Doctor)(Prague)

ORG: none

TITLE: The water tower of reinforced concrete in the town of Kladno

SOURCE: Vodosnabzheniye i sanitarnaya tekhnika, no. 12, 1965, 34-36

TOPIC TAGS: water supply system, reinforced concrete, ~~water~~, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

ABSTRACT: The reinforced-concrete water tower of the town of Kladno (Czechoslovakia) is described. The tower consists of three pressure zones. Its area of buildup is 214.78 m², the structural volume is 8836.5 m³, and the reservoir capacity is 1068.7 m³. The thickness of the bottom of the reservoir is 0.35 m. In all, 1053 sectional parts were made in 30 forms of various types. Construction was begun on 22 April 1959, when it was assumed that it would be completed in 200 shifts. Completion required 244 shifts because of certain difficulties, due mainly to the small dimensions of some of the sectional parts. Construction of this tower confirmed the possible building of water towers with prefabricated reinforced concrete in Czechoslovakia. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/

SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 628.134:666.982(437)

MORKOVINA, N.I.

Defense of dissertations in mathematics in 1962. Usp.mat.nauk
18 no.1:242-250 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Bibliography--Mathematics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135210001-7"

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

MORKOVINA, N.I.

Defense of theses on mathematics. Usp. mat. nauk 19 no.5:229-233
S-O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

MORKOVINA, N.I.

Defense of dissertations in mathematics. Usp. mat. nauk 20 no.1:246-
250 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

MORKOVINA, N.I.

Defense of dissertations on mathematics. Usp. mat. nauk 20 no.2:
259-261 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

MORKOVINA, N.I.

Defense of dissertations on mathematics. Usp. mat. nauk 20 no.3:
256-258 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

MORROVINA, N.1.

Defense of the Republic of the Philippines. (1964-1965)
no. 4.211-225 (1964-1965) (TR: 18:8)

MORKOVINA, N.I.

Candidates' dissertations. Usp. mat. nauk 18 no.3:251-253 Ky-Ja
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

LAPKO, A.F.; MORKOVINA, N.I.

Brief news. Usp. mat. nauk 19 no.3:247-250 My-Je 1964.

MIRA 17:10

MORKOVINA, O. N., Physician

"Synovial Coxitis and Age Development of the Capsule of the Hip Joint." Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub. 21 Nov 49, Second Moscow State Medical Institute I. V. Stalin.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva. 1-18 Dec 1949.

MORKOVINA, O.N.

Significance of the duration of antibacterial therapy associated with other methods in osteoarticular tuberculosis. Ortop., trav. i protez. 17 no.3:41-45 My-Je '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. A.Ye. Babukhin) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev (dir. - V.P. Lebedeva) i klinicheskoy bol'nitsy MPS im. Semashko (nach. - F.L. Leont'yev)
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, therapy, chemother. (Rus))

MORKOVINA, O.N., kand.med.nauk

Some characteristics of the course of tuberculosis of the knee joint
at present. Probl.tub. 37 no.6:68-72 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.Ye. Rabukhin)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (direktor V.P.
Lebedeva) i klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Semashko Ministerstva putey
soobshcheniya (nachal'nik V.P. Akopov).
(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR)

MORKOVINA, O.N.

Foci of reconstruction in the bones of the knee joint in children
in various periods of tuberculosis infection. Probl.tub. no.4:64-
68 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. A.Ye. Rabukhin) Tsentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. M.D. Kovrigina).
(KNEE--TUBERCULOSIS)

DAVIDOV, A.; KUNYAVSKIY, M.; KALEVICH, L.; PROSHLYAKOV, V.P. Prinimali
uchastiye: SHAPPO, A.F.; CHERVYAKOV, P.Ya.; ORLYANCHIK, M.F..
starshiy inzh.; REVUTSKIY, F.A., starshiy pochvoved; GUSEL'NIKOVA,
O.I., inzh.; GORN, Ye.R., tekhnik; MORKOVINA, T.N., tekhnik.
BONDARENKO, M., red.; RAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn.red.

[General plan for organizing the territory of the Golodnaya Steppe]
General'naya skhema organizatsii territorii Golodnoi stepi.
Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1958. 189 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Golodnaya Steppe--Agriculture)

MORKOVKIN, A. A.

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Equipment Oct 51

"New GOST for Acetylene Generators," V. S.
Chernyak, A. A. Morkovkin, Engineers

"Avtogen Delo" No 10, pp 30, 31

Illustrates, by several examples, violation of safety rules and basic principles which occurred in fabrication of acetylene generators before May 1950, when new GOST 5190-49, developed by VNIIAvtogen, was accepted. Generators are classified according to productive capacity, type of installation, max pressure and method for bringing calcium carbide and water into contact.

202T46

MORKOVKIN, A. A.

DOLGITSER, L.Z.; MORKOVKIN, A.A.; CHERNYAK, V.S.; GLIZMANENKO, D.L., kandidat
tehnicheskikh nauk, redsuzent; SERGEYEV, N.P., inzhener, redaktor.

[Apparatus and equipment for gas welding and cutting of metals; brief
manual on operation and repair] Apparatura i oborudovanie dlia gazo-
plamennoi obrabotki metallov; kratkoe posobie po ekspluatatsii i remontu.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry.
1953. 191 p. (MLRA 7:6)

(Oxyacetylene welding and cutting)

BUBNOV, A.A.; MORKOVKIN, A.P.

Device for determining the height of the adjusting ring of the
upper section of a sectional turbodrill. Mash. i nef. obor.
no.10:16-17 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Volgogradnefterazvedka.

1. MOMKOVKIN, B. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Electric Motors
7. Calculating the efficiency of replacing electric motors, *Bum. prom.*, 27, No. 9, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

MORKOVKIN, B. V.

Stamping forgings in closed dies having dismountable matrices. Avt.
1 trakt. prom. no.2:41-43 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. NIITAvtoprom.
(Sheet-metal work)

CHESNOKOV, V.K.; MORKOVKIN, B.V.

Using extrusion techniques in forging steering knuckles for the
ZIL-164 motortruck. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 1 no.5:16-20 My '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Extrusion (Metals))

MORKOVKIN, B.V.; CHESNOKOV, V.K.

Drop forging without flashes of third speed gear wheels for
the ZIL-164 automobile. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 1 no.9:5-9 S '59.
(MIRA 12:12)
(Forging) (Automobiles--Transmission devices)

MORKOVKIN, B.V.

Stamping in closed dies with compensation hollows on crank
presses. Avt.prom. 27 no.11:35-41 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskii institut
avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Forging)

L 55017-65 EWI(d)/EWI(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5011078

Pf-4 JD/HW

UR/0113/65/000/004/0038/0040
621.984.1

AUTHOR: Morkovkin, B. V.

TITLE: The development of the process of stamping in closed dies on crankshaft
forge presses

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1965, 38-40

TOPIC TAGS: forge press, forging, automotive industry, metalworking, metal-
working mach. s

ABSTRACT: The automotive and tractor parts that are conveniently formed in closed dies or crankshaft forge presses are discussed and classified. Of the seven groups defined (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure), five are intended for stamping with ordinary dies and two for stamping in demountable matrices. The forming characteristics of all groups are described. An analysis of the stamping processes indicates that there exists a need for improved ejection of stamped parts. A table of recommended characteristics of crankshaft presses is given. The recommendations are quantitative suggestions indicating: 1) normal press force, 2) slide block displacement, 3) the rate of slide block displacement,

Card 1/2

L 55017-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011078

4) the stamp height, 5) the front-to-back and side-to-side dimensions of the slide block, 6) the maximum displacement of upper and lower pushrods, 7) the distance between the upper and lower pushrods, and 8) the maximum area of projection of the stamped object over the area of the demountable die. Additional recommendations are given concerning proper lubrication of the presses. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: NIITAvtoprom

SUBMITTED: CO

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

UESR/Radiophysics - Radio-wave Reception, I-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35341

Author: Morkovkin, G. M. Ugryumov, Yu. Ya.

Institution: None

Title: Nonlinear Distortion in Inertia Detector

Original

Periodical: Sb. statey nauch. stud. Gova Mosk. energ. in-t., 1955, No 3,
128-140

Abstract: None

Card 1/1

YERKOVICH, K; TCHOUV, P.

"Basic principles in the distribution of the 'normal' variant of the virus."

VIETNAM JOURNAL, Hanoi, Bulgaria; Vol. 14, No. 1, Jan./Feb., 1959

Monthly list of the VIETNAM JOURNAL OF THE VIETNAM JOURNAL (VIETNAM JOURNAL), Hanoi, Vietnam, Vol. 1, No. 1, August, 1959

Unclassified

AL'TERMAN, G.B.; ~~MORKOVKIN~~, M.G., inzh.

Volgodonsk Synthetic Oil and Fat Substitutes Combine. Masl.-
zhir.prom. 25 no.4:1-3 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Volgodonskoy kombinat sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley (for Al'terman). 2. Giprozhir (for Morkovkin).
(Volgodonsk District--Oil industries)

AL'TERMAN, G.B.; MORKOVKIN, M.G., inzh.

Distillation of fatty acids at the Volgodonsk Combine
of Synthetic Fat Substitutes. Masl.-zhir.prom. 25 no.6:38-43
'59. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Volgodonsky kombinat sinteticheskikh zhirozamenitsley (for
Al'terman). 2.Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu
masloboynoy, zhirovoy, mylovarennoy, parfyumernoy i margarinovoy
promyshlennosti (for Morkovkin).
(Volgodonsk District--Acids, Fatty) (Distillation apparatus)

MORKOVKIN, V.

Local raw material resources. Vest⁸prom.i khud.promys. 1 no.2/3:
26-28 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Zamestitel' presedatelya Ryazanskogo oblastnogo ispolnitel'nogo
komiteta.

(Raw materials)

KOROVAILA, A. G.

May 1948

USSR/Medicine - Vagina
Medicine - Uterus, Cervix

"Gramicidin as One of the Factors in the treatment of Endocervicitis, Colpitis & Cervical Necrosis," N. M. Potovskaya, A. G. Korovkina, Lower's Consultation Board No 13, Basic Consultation Board, Obstetrics Gynecol Clinic, Moscow Med Inst, 1948

"Sov Meditsina" No 5

Of 120 patients treated with gramicidin, 40 were for gonorrheal endocervicitis, 30 for nongonorrheal endocervicitis, and 10 for colpitis caused by trichomonads. Gives methods of treatment and results for each group. Gramicidin is effective for endocervicitis. In gonorrheal cases it was used in conjunction with per os administration of sulfamides. Rapid clinical effect was observed in colpitis cases, but was usually shortlived.

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